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## BREACH OF JEFFERSON'S METHODS

Senator Williams, a Democrat, Deplores Decision of President to Appear on Floor of House

EXPRESSES HOPE THAT IT WON'T OCCUR AGAIN

Several Senators of Both Parties Express Regret at the Innovation—Technical Objection Raised to Joint Session of Two Houses Raised, But Vice President's Ruling Spares President a Rebuff—Bull Moosers Start Trouble Early.

Washington, April 7.—Congress, opening in extraordinary session today under democratic domination, was enlivened by the activities of a healthy youth, the progressive organization in the house and an invasion of petition, bearing suffragettes. And even these novelties were overshadowed by the preparations for the precedent-breaking event of tomorrow, when President Wilson will deliver his tariff message by word of mouth to the nation's law makers.

### Progressives Start Trouble.

Victor Murdock, leader of the new progressive party in the lower branch, sided by his small band of followers, attracted unusual interest and at the very outset stirred up a fight over the seating of representatives from the Young of Michigan. The heralding of the coming of the president of the United States, however, was the principal subject of official and unofficial discussion. The senate hesitated when a resolution, adopted previously by the house, providing for a joint session tomorrow to listen to President Wilson was presented for its consideration.

### Effort to Delay Resolution.

It was a stunning proposal. Not in the lifetime of any veteran statesman present had such a thing even been considered. The resolution, which had closed on that custom a century or more ago. First an effort was made to have the resolution amended so that the rule, but Vice President Marshall ruled it was a resolution of the highest privilege.

### Williams Deplores Wilson's Course.

Before it was adopted, Senator Williams of Mississippi deprecated the president's decision to enter the hall and speak his mind to people's representatives. He expressed the hope that such an event never would occur again during the administration of the president, and that the move, averting that it could not aid in bringing about the legislation for which the people were clamoring.

### In the house the resolution was

adopted with debate as soon as Majority Leader Underwood introduced it. Then plans for the reception of the president took a gala aspect. Members scrambled for the special tickets to the galleries issued for the occasion, and the event was being looked upon as an especial event in the history of the administration.

### 18 Progressive Votes.

Organization of both houses of congress was having little to do but mark time. Speaker Clark was reelected over James H. Smith, and Victor Murdock (progressive) and other officers of the house also were reelected. The progressive strength was tested for the first time in the new party, however, mustered more votes than ever in the past. Representative Young when it attempted to bring the taking of the oath of office by resolution introduced by Representative Hinchbaugh of Illinois.

### Young Sworn In.

Democrats, led by Representative Underwood, and republicans marshaled by Leader Mann, joined forces in stalling upon the resolution. The first recognized third organization in the house for fifty years, and the Young of Michigan, a contest of his seat by W. J. McDonald, a progressive, to be considered later by the elections committee.

### Bull Moose Fight Against Rules.

The progressive fight, not daunted by their first defeat, and led by Representative Henry of Texas, brought in a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the house. They proposed to fight again and fighting, carrying out the pledge of their keynote speech, delivered by Representative Chandler of New York, that they proposed to fight every inch of their ground for progressive principles and legislation. They succeeded again in carrying the motion, but in the end the democratic rules prevailed.

### Wilson's Course Un-Jeffersonian.

The senate debated for nearly an hour, the conference committee, a joint session tomorrow to hear President Wilson's message. No senator of the dozen who spoke on it, opposed the message, and several on both sides of the chamber expressed regret at the departure from the Jeffersonian tradition of the president's message. Technical objection to its adoption in today's session except by unanimous consent was made by Senator Stone, supported by Senators Lodge and Smoot.

### Vice President Saves Wilson.

Senator Williams made the principal speech, upholding the value of the Jeffersonian tradition. Senator Lodge was inclined to agree with him. Vice President Marshall practically ended the debate by ruling that the resolution was of the highest privilege and therefore subject for action without unanimous consent at once. Although several senators spoke after the vice president's ruling and for a few minutes an appeal seemed certain, it was not taken and the resolution adopted without a dissenting vote.

### Congress Should Pay Return Visit.

Senator Bacon had asked that the resolution be adopted. Senator Lodge said he was not opposed to its passage, but he reviewed the history of the tradition in the days when Washington and John Adams delivered their messages in person. He said that unless the senate and house intended to conform with the custom of those days in making a return visit to the White House and delivering a reply to the message, the custom would be a half observed. He cited authorities who agreed that the personal delivery of a message and the consequent return of a message to congress to make suitable reply only led to delay of the public business.

### Breach of Jeffersonian Precedent.

"For one very much regret that the president has chosen to take this course," said Senator Williams. "The old federal custom of making speeches from the rostrum was a tradition, and it was a tradition of the highest order."

## Cabled Paragraphs

### Big Order for Welsh Tin.

Swansea, Wales, April 7.—An order for 75,000 boxes of Welsh tin plate was received today from an American company.

### Chinese Inauguration Today.

Peking, China, April 7.—Six hundred Chinese senators and representatives have arrived here for the inauguration of the new parliament tomorrow.

### Six Drown in River Saale.

Berlin, Germany, April 7.—A German soldier and five children who had taken him to take them for a trip on the River Saale were drowned today by the upsetting of their rowboat.

### Believe German Secrets Safe.

Berlin, April 7.—German army officers who were on board the Zeppelin air cruiser "Z-1" captured by French officers after crossing the French frontier and landing at Lunenburg, are of the opinion that the secret workings of the air craft.

### Boston Telephone STRIKE IS DELAYED

### "Hello Girls" Agree Not to Act Before Wednesday Night.

Boston, April 7.—An attempt to settle the differences between the New England Telephone and Telegraph company and the "hello girls" in the metropolitan district resulted today in delaying any strike action until Wednesday night, the earliest. Philip J. Spaulding, president of the company, told a committee of the operators' union tonight, following a "hello girls' conference, that they would be ready to return to work by Wednesday evening to their demand.

### Ovation for Clark and Underwood.

Senator Shafroth closed the argument with the remark: "The president's coming here ought to produce harmony and not discord." Opening proceedings in the senate were perfunctory, but in the house the legislative leaders were hailed with wild applause as they appeared, and the galleries were crowded to overflowing as the members, more than three hundred in all, gathered in the chamber. Majority Leader Underwood and Speaker Clark were given rousing ovations.

### Panama Canal Tolls Repeal.

Thousands of bills were introduced in the house and scores in the senate. The Panama canal toll question received the most attention. A resolution was introduced in the house to repeal the act of 1904 which permitted American coastwise ships to enjoy freedom from toll charges. The measure was referred to the committee on commerce. The senate also introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1904, which permitted American coastwise ships to enjoy freedom from toll charges. The measure was referred to the committee on commerce.

### MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

### Resolutions to Provide Liberally for Flooded Districts.

Washington, April 7.—Bills and resolutions to reform the nation's currency system, to prevent floods in the Mississippi river, to provide for relief of flood sufferers, to build government levees in Louisiana, and for a host of other purposes were introduced in both houses of congress today.

### Several currency bills appeared.

Senator Burton presented a resolution for a \$2,000,000 grant for the relief of Dayton flood sufferers and in the house Representative Anshury introduced one to appropriate \$25,000 for the state of Ohio. The Burton resolution proposed that the war department be authorized to expend the amount in the American Red Cross.

### Parade of Suffragists.

Washington, April 7.—Five hundred women, representing every congressional district, marched in a parade demanding a constitutional amendment for votes for women. The parade was held in the city of Washington, and the women carried banners and placards, and delivered their demands in person to their congressmen. In marked contrast to the parade in the city of Washington, the women carried banners and placards, and delivered their demands in person to their congressmen.

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### Demonstration in Washington Adequately Protected by Police.

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### What the procession reached the interior of the capitol building, Miss

Allen, who headed it, was greeted by Representative Bryan of Washington, who halted the marchers long enough to make an address of welcome. He declared "there were enough men in the senate and the house to make it certain that the flag of woman suffrage never would be pulled down in the United States." Inside the rotunda a party of senators greeted the women. Among them were Senators Brady, La Follette, Jones, Shafroth, Poindexter, Townsend, Sutherland and Thomas.

### As each woman passed their senators

tried to shake hands and assured each that they were in favor of their fight and would support the measure that is to be introduced in congress.

### Each of the women carried into the

capitol a copy of a petition to the members of congress asking support of the equal suffrage legislation. Formal resolutions proposing constitutional amendments giving women the right to vote were introduced in both houses of congress, together with scores of petitions and memorials from various societies and individuals.

### PENSION FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

### Senator McCumber Introduces Bill Providing \$10,000 a Year.

Washington, April 7.—Agricultural and vocational education was the subject of several bills presented in the senate. A resolution by Senator Hoke, of Georgia, proposed a commission of nine members to investigate the feasibility of the government's giving aid to vocational education; and a bill for the extension of departments for state agricultural colleges, and for the establishment of a \$1,000,000 teachers' training fund.

### A \$10,000 pension for ex-presidents

was proposed in a bill by Senator McCumber, the president retired as commander in chief of the army and navy.

### A currency bill was presented by

Senator Jones of Washington.

## On Trial For Manslaughter

CASES OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS SEEKING TO AVERT A TANGLE WITH JAPAN.

VIOLATION OF TREATY

Claim of Japanese Regarding California's Anti-Asian Law—Wilson Discusses Matter With Californians.

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson today sought to avert a diplomatic angle with Japan over the bill pending in the California legislature through which Japanese would be prevented from owning property in that state. The Japanese government had filed formal protest with the state department against what it considered a proposed infringement of treaty obligations.

Wilson conferred first with Secretary Lane of the interior department, who had been in California, and later with Senator Works and Representative William Kent of that state.

None would discuss the president's attitude, but it is believed that he took occasion informally to communicate his views to the California legislators.

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